

THAT INCOME TAX.

An income tax is a tax which the Eagle believes to be the least objectionable of any tax ever devised. It is such a thing as a righteous tax it is an income tax. It does not even levy upon a holding, however great. It is a tax upon a surplus, and all surpluses come of some advantage held by the individual over his fellow man, and which generally occurs because of the limitations of government or springs out of privileges granted by it. We never lost our respect for the supreme court until it went out of the way, and outside of the record to, in a bungling manner, annul the act of congress providing for an income tax, which act was the clearly crystallized sentiment of the American people. Representative Cochran, of Missouri, proposes to boldly take by the horns the bull that impedes the adoption of a Federal tax on incomes. He has introduced a joint resolution submitting to the legislature of the states an amendment to the constitution of the United States which declares that an income tax shall not be construed as a direct tax within the meaning of sections 2 and 9 of article 1, but that congress shall have the power to levy and collect a tax on incomes derived from any source whatever, without regard to apportionment or enumeration.

The amendment of the Federal constitution is an exceedingly difficult undertaking. Mr. Cochran's proposition must receive a two-thirds vote in both houses of congress and afterward be ratified by three-fourths of the states before it can become a part of the constitution. An income tax is one of the fairest taxes that can be imposed. The main objection to the tax lies in the difficulty of ascertaining the amount of income. But this difficulty is not insuperable; and the tax is collected in some countries with a fair degree of equity. There is very little doubt that such an amendment, if it could be pushed through congress, would receive the assent of the requisite number of states.

JACK THEM UP.

The people of the United States, without reference to their political convictions, are much disturbed over the dilatory action of the senate. Wannamaker's criticism was unquestionably a matter largely of personal disappointment. Still he uttered truths. President McKinley's administration was distinctly pledged to one thing. Because of this pledge he was indorsed very strongly, especially by the business interests of the country. That thing was the lifting of its industrial affairs from the low level of a free-trade policy to the greater, more active and higher-priced plain of protection. That the people should not tire of waiting, or become discouraged over continuous inactivity and death of business, he convened congress in extra session and by special message told it what was desired. But even that was unnecessary. Both house and senate knew what the verdict of the American people had been, and what was expected by them. The house acted promptly. Upon the other hand the senate has betrayed the trust reposed in it. The Democrats went on record that they would not impede the speedy passage of any measure which the Republican majority might agree upon. The Populists indorsed the stand taken by the Democrats. Yet the fact remains that days, weeks and months are slipping away, being consumed in dawdling. High protective Republicans of the east are carping because the protection principle is asked for universal application, for western and southern land-products as well as for eastern factories. President McKinley has endeavored to have the senate understand the desirability of an immediate settlement of the tariff schedule. He has pointed out the fact to the Republican majority that Republican success depends on such speedy action and the return of good times. So those who seek to hold Mr. McKinley responsible for the failure of the prosperity to return as quickly as it was expected to do are either ignorant of the facts and the true situation of affairs or else they are prompted by malice. The only place where the blame can be justly placed is upon the shoulders of the senate. There is just complaint on the part of the people over the failure of the senate to do its duty, but all those who are finding fault should remember that if President McKinley could have had his way a protective tariff bill would have been enacted and in operation before this time.

PROTECTION FOR KANSAS.

Eastern Republican senators are in full accord with their party as to the policy of protection. They are for the principle of protection. They know that the party won on the protective tariff idea. But when it comes to enacting a protective tariff schedule they can't conceive that there is any wisdom, profit or policy in protecting any interest the west may have. They say there is nothing in the west to protect except hen's eggs and hay. But a protection on these makes them higher to the eastern consumer. It's all "turkey" for the eastern manufacturer and all "buzzard" for the western producer. When the west asks for protection on hides, and Kansas wants her gypsum output protected, there rolls a threat from one end of New England to the other. If protection is right, and better than free trade, then it is so as a universal principle and not as a local advantage at the expense of the rest of the country. If a protective tariff on wool adds value to the sheep, then a protective tariff on hides adds value to the steer. If we were a United States senator from the west we would force the eastern senators to play fair and to stand by the

principles of the party, without reference to the claim of some single line of industry, or otherwise we would defeat the tariff bill. Protection as a general principle for this country is either right or it is wrong. The Republican party holds that it is right. That being both phases of the case the Republican party's majority in congress must not make fish of one section and fowl of the other, but clap the protection tariff on everything susceptible of protection.

COL. ABDUL'S PROPHECY.

The sultan worships in St. Sophia, that grand temple which in Greece's glorious reign bore the cross instead of the crescent, and Col. Abdul is a great stickler for his religions, but he does not always heed the successor to Mahomet, not any more than he does the warnings of the Pope of Rome whose name, the other day, he pretended not to know. Since the Sheik-ul-Islam, the head of the priesthood of the Moslem religion, as precedence goes in Turkey and in other "orthodox" Mohammedan countries, has informed the Sultan that it is the will of Allah that Thessaly should be reunited with the Turkish empire, it is really quite obliging of the wily Abdul Hamid to agree already to return that province to Greece. It shows that he has more faith in the power of the great nations of Europe to smother his empire than he has in the ability of the Sheik-ul-Islam to speak with authority for Allah and guarantee its defense.

CITY OWNERSHIP.

Almost everywhere one hears of demands for municipal ownership and control of public services. Included in these are waterworks, street railways, lighting and printing plants, etc. No municipality can run a public service so economically and effectively as a company or corporation. Where one administration under some reform spirit or spur might possibly do it, in the long run the service would be found both dear and inefficient. Rings and boss rule are inevitable where such chances offer. Interesting facts bearing upon the economic waste involved in municipal ventures in the fields usually occupied in the United States, by semi-public corporations, are cited by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in a recent issue. They go to show that such government operations are attended with great and needless increase in the expense of operating large industrial establishments.

Boston, for instance, lately set up a printing office to do work for the city, and experts who have been investigating the matter announce that a good outfit of new machinery could have been purchased for one-half the price paid for second-hand equipment, some of it of no practical value to the municipality. A committee of the Pennsylvania senate which has been looking into the operation of the gas works in Philadelphia that are run by the city finds that the expense incurred is at least \$500,000 a year more than it would be under private control. There is said to be great waste all along the line. Moreover, the city buys from private producers a large share of the gas it sells to the public.

These facts are entirely in harmony with the conclusions reached by nearly all theoretical investigation of the subject. In the very nature of things the public service is bound to be more lax than that which is under the control of individuals or private corporations. More men are employed than are needed, and they do less work in a given time. Moreover, the cost of supplies is made excessive by political schemes and the easy sense of duty which pervades much of the government service in the United States.

Whatever advantages may be claimed for the municipal operation of gas works, street railways, and the like, it is quite certain that cheapness can never be made one of them.

NOT MANY GREEKS KILLED.

Greece, once the most powerful and affluent of nations, the first in the dawn of civilization to confront the "Eastern Question" which still remains unsettled, the line between the Orient and the Occidental civilizations having always been the Bosphorus which Greece then included in her empire, is now not greater in area than one-third of the population of this state. So the task she essayed was too great, its consequences too far reaching. But she has fought and fought bravely, considering the cowardice of her leaders. But now that the fighting has ceased it would seem that the slaughter has not been so great. Many seemingly bloody battles were reported from time to time, but it seems probable that the actual loss of the Greeks in killed and wounded have been greater in Epirus, where they have done their fighting on Turkish territory, than in all the "battles," retreats and skirmishes in Thessaly.

In Epirus the Greeks had the advantage in point of numbers, at first, and their best fighting men were largely concentrated at Arta when the war broke. Therefore they gained successes enough in the early stages of the campaign to keep up their spirits and fit them for the very hard work in resisting the Turkish advance when the tide turned. The Ottoman forces have been so far superior, at all times and all points, in Thessaly that they have forced back the Greeks as much by filling them with dismay as by beating them in battles. So the losses on the side of the Greeks have been comparatively small where the result of the war has been decided, although the Turks, attacking from the open, may have suffered more than they did in Epirus.

It is possible that the Greeks have not had more than 5000 men killed or wounded since the war began, including all divisions of their army. The

news touching that point has been meager and conflicting, and the balance of opinion is that there has been more wasting away of the Greek forces by desertions, surrenders and sickness than by wounds.

A FREE TRADE MARI'S NEST.

The free trade organs are exercised lest some articles hiterto on the free list will have to be taxed in order to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the government. In this they find what they please to term a conclusive argument against a protective tariff. Have not the protectionists favored a free list for goods not coming in in competition with American manufacturers; that is a free list including articles of manufacture of which does not come in competition with American industry, with a tariff on articles that do come in competition with American production high enough to give the home manufacturer the advantage? In other words should not the tariff discriminate in favor of home industries by laying a burden upon foreign competing industries? And should not articles that do not come in competition with home production be placed upon the free list?

This does not state the proposition exactly as it is. The protective idea is to lay a burden upon foreign wares that compete with home wares. The reasons for this have been stated and restated. Also on non-competing foreign productions there should be no import duty, unless it should be necessary to raise revenue to meet the government's expenses. This exception is important. It does not follow because the protectionist proposes to lay a burden upon competing foreign goods he should arbitrarily undertake to raise all revenue from this source. Such is not only unreasonable but might defeat the very end of revenue, as there is a limit, to go beyond which would be to make the tariff prohibitive. Of course a prohibitive tariff will not produce revenue. It does not follow because the protectionist favors a discriminating import duty in competing foreign goods and inclines to a free list made up of non-competing foreign wares that he should favor raising all the revenue from the free class of goods and be a free trader as to the second. While the necessary revenues of the government are so large and this revenue must come mainly from indirect tariff taxation it may be necessary for revenue purposes to lay import duties upon articles which the protectionist would prefer to see otherwise upon the free list.

This argument from the protectionist discovery of the "confessed failure of the protection" is not very deep. If it does not lack sincerity so much the worse for the intelligence of those who use it. It proceeds upon the theory that because a man is a protectionist he is necessarily an idiot so far as providing government revenue from import duty is concerned.

Greece always runs when the firin gets hot, but Turkey goes farthest when judiciously carred.

And so Oney really did propose mediation. Governer must have been absent on a ducking expedition.

Prince Constantine complains that he was outnumbered, but nobody has dared to suggest that he was outran.

Oscar Wilde having served his time, proposes to raise the wind by writing a book on English prison life.

The Japs, after a more careful survey of McKinley's disposition and the size of our navy, have concluded that they don't want Hawaii.

Bicycle dealers and repairers are very urgent that wheels shall be consigned to the tender mercies of railway baggage smashers.

Topeka doesn't take kindly to Governor Leedy's advice to hold fewer banquets and pay more attention to the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

An Iowa banker refuses to strengthen his own case by implicating his typewriter, not out of any consideration for the typewriter, but for fear of his wife.

Colonel Abdul Hamid would be a Jacksonian Democrat did he live in America. He is a conspicuous advocate of the doctrine "to the victor belongs the spoils."

The Capital announces the opening of another magnificent drug store in Topeka, since the disappearance of the white-apron saloon. Between banquet and club there must be some place for the drinks to come in.

Judge Wellhouse, who knows all about it, says one pound of London purple and one pound of lime to fifty gallons of water will kill the canker worm on about one hundred trees. Mr. Wellhouse is the biggest fruit grower in the state and says he has had the hardest fight this year with the canker worm that he has ever had.

Talk of an American jury straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, the average output of the American bench reads his mental trachea over a mosquito while calmly gulping an elephant. An eastern judge has just decided that an accident insurance company must pay for the death of a man who died from the effects of a mosquito bite, he holding that it was as much a fatal accident as if a stray elephant had stepped on him, or a wild freight train ran over him. That judge ought to be promoted to the United States supreme bench and given a chance at the income tax law.

No Extra Session Wanted.

Some of the Populist leaders are making another desperate attempt to bring about an extra session. The idea now is to trap the railroads into a maximum rate schedule to be drawn up by a conference of the state railroad board and representatives of the railroads, and then to call an extra session and embody the schedule in a law. This would forestall the possible plea that the rates were unreasonable. If Governor Leedy calls an extra session he will act directly adverse to public opinion and to the will of the people. What reason is there to expect that the legislators who showed themselves so incompetent and so untrustworthy and so corrupt will be anything different in an extra session? What reason is there to suppose they will frame and agree upon a satisfactory railroad bill? The people have no faith in the legislature, and nothing would be done to justify the expense of the extra session. At the same time there would assuredly be new scandal, and the legislators accused that sections in order to get at the public mind on that subject.—Leavenworth Times.

Roasts Topeka.

Topeka has been holding several meetings of late for the purpose of roasting the governor over the enforcement of the prohibitory law. These demonstrations occur regularly in Topeka, and they are solely designed for outside effect, as everybody knows that no city in the state leads in the consumption of liquor. Following the latest meeting, in which it was held that Governor Leedy had been completely "done for," another was convened in the guise of a banquet at one of the hotels, Friday night, to which all the business men of the town were invited for the purpose of contemplating each other over the success of their more public demonstrations. Of course the tables were abundantly supplied with wines and other drinks, and the best speakers had been invited to deliver the responses. The speakers were to make. Eugene F. Ward, Esq., the law partner of the man more conspicuous than any other in backing the Dick Wake crowd, was assigned the "New and Greater Topeka." The spirit of his response came like a thunder bolt upon the prohibitionists. He declared the sentiment uttered as outright treason. For truth embodied in scathing sarcasm, for a roast that burned, and riot that cut to the quick, his effort would be hard to equal. The following is a brief synopsis of his speech.

"By appropriate constitutional methods we have been deprived of any impulse to drink anything stronger than hydrant water, as may be seen by the banquet table before us, and we have taken the legislative course for vice and crime. We have now become by statutory enactment the highest and most perfect type of moral people on earth, and we are living here in that unmitigated bliss that Buddha speaks of and are being absorbed into the transcendental and spiritual contemplation of our own goodness and excellence.

"The prohibition law prohibits. There is nothing to prevent it. We are all for it. It is our creed. Spirituous liquors are of the past. They are a rancid reminiscence. We do not keep them in our houses. To this picture there are no colors that are not bright, no recollections that are not happy, except one, and that is, that in a financial sense, in an earthly and groveling sense, and in a base, profound sense, we're hard up. Our rate of taxation is four and a half per cent. Under it manufacturers languish, and without manufactures Topeka cannot grow, and more bonds are being issued.

"A philosophical consideration of the question before us, the fact is that we are losing adult population, that taxes are high and that we are issuing bonds to make them higher, and that we want a large city, and that if we have a large city we must have a large city, and as we are well fixed to furnish the virtue, and as the people eat of us, as shown by the census, are worth \$1,000 per capita.

"It would seem to be the very highest method of doing missionary work to have the reason come and let us see what we can learn from it. It increases the price of Kansas real estate, and yet makes the heathen pay their own traveling expenses, and it shows them how the state senate (house concurring) can jack up a commonwealth in two hours to a high moral and social altitude.

"But we must not dwell too intensely upon the missionary feature. The mammon of unrighteousness cuts somewhat of a figure. We want no people without cash. It's cold cash as well as cold beer. No cash, no beer. The question has its financial as well as its bibulous side. No finance, no booze.

"To carry out more in detail the plan proposed, suppose we get the 10,000 people with their million dollars, which is the very lowest estimate, and suppose we had five saloons selling cold beer; what would be the result? Why, the occult forces of nature would begin to work; our intelligence, morality and statutory society would begin to act and react on the incoming cash. We would not touch a drop of anything, except the specie. We wouldn't do a thing to them.

"The result would be that by our silent influence we would teach great lessons in social economy and in a short time we would be ready for the next ten thousand, and so our sphere of usefulness would extend in ever widening circles like an when something drops into the placid bosom of the Shubongtons.

"I think I see the time when the changed condition of public sentiment will bring about a changed condition in this regard.

"The question will then be, if ten thousand people will come to Topeka with a million dollars and cast their lot with us and build houses, iron manufacturing plants and advance enterprise, and pay our bonded indebtedness, will we permit them to spend some of their own money for frigid cold, polkari, arctic beer?

"Personally, your action is committed to the theory that you can't be his brother's keeper. That if anybody else has a shooting match or a hotel we ought to run it for him. That we, what there is left of us, who have not moved out of Kansas, are constituted with the natural goodness and legislative goodness, who make laws, our duty to see that everybody else does the way we think he ought to do. That we hold all the debenture bonds that have been issued by decency and morality on the part of the state and the trust mortgage made to secure the same, and that it is our duty to put society in the hands of a receiver, and we are the receiver. To the position that we are our brother's keeper, I am inflexibly committed.

"But how can we be our brother's keeper unless he will come here and let us get a chance to keep him; to keep his habits, his morals, his conscience, his cash. We can't not do and get him. We thought we had him once, but we didn't, and now he is out of our hands and he's his brother's keeper. It is more than threefold for us to be keeping each other. It's our brother that we want to keep. The brother that it is not here at home. We think if we can get him here we can keep him and at the same time make the great fun of legislative morality which we have on hand, and live lives of legislative purity as best fits those who have been morally clarified by appropriate statutory and constitutional methods.

"Hence I think that the new and greater Topeka will begin by the change which I have suggested.

"I think I see the beginning. The old battalion of saloon keepers falls in line and marches to Topeka. They are not so frisky as of yore. They have got that look of impertinent spirituality. They have been educated. The mayor addresses them briefly as follows:

"Fellow Citizens and Exiles: I see before me what is now left of that expatriated body of saloon keepers that were in Topeka when prohibition began. There are not so many of you now as there were then. Some of you have fallen victims to the wiles of the evangelist and some to the wiles of the police. Some of you are in the church and some in the penitentiary. Some of you have experienced religion and some the delirium tremens. More of you ought to me in the penitentiary, for you are still too numerous. Some of you are respectably decent men, and these are the ones we need to sell cold beer.

have some sense and take hydrant water, and angel food, but they are obdurate. They won't come here simply to get beer and pretzels, because they can get them anywhere else on earth; but they won't come here unless they can get both.

"We have concluded to have them come and we need five saloon keepers. We don't need all of you. Five is all we need. Each of you five will be expected to sign a good bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned that you will not sell to minors, or to intoxicated persons, or to husbands whose wives warn you not to sell to their husbands; that you will allow no gambling in your places and will keep open only during such hours as the ordinances permit, and will sell nothing but straight goods, and will do no credit business and will pay \$50 each per month license and keep out of politics. Other regulations will be made by the city council from time to time.

"This is the greater Topeka, but how far in the future, Mr. President, I am not now able to state."

Outlines of Oklahoma.

Tom Frost is the chief ice cream man at McElroy, O. T. An average of 4,000 persons visited the Hennessey Kicker office every day during the encampment.

Brain-Edgar Brain is the name of the editorial head of the Pond Creek Recorder. As is indicated by his name he is from Kansas.

The latest church social fad at Perry is a Tom Thumb wedding. Two children have been married for fun there every night for a week or so.

The important announcement is made by the Greer County Monitor that Register McKnight and his stenographer went fishing last Wednesday.

Judge Tarsney has written to the "inaugural committee" saying that it will give him great pleasure to administer the oath to Governor Barnes.

Steve Burke, the cowboy preacher of Oklahoma, preached to the Pawnees Sunday. The Pawnees had too much sense to turn out en masse to hear him.

The editor of the Cloud City Herald officially recognized the advent of summer two weeks ago last Wednesday by accepting a mess of new potatoes from C. R. McPherson.

It is nearly time to inquire where "Jim" McGuire of Norman is at, with reference to the pie-counter, since it became generally understood that the original Red men are not in it.

Oklahoma is plucking the Kansas hen of the glory given her by Tom McNeal. They call her the Oklahoma hen down there.

On the strength of an editorial in Jake Admire's paper a man proceeded to burn trash in his back yard and in doing so his little girl's dress caught fire and she was burned to death.

The next cataclysm that will strike Guthrie will occur tomorrow night. "Same old Moses" God bless him, has ordered 200 bottles of champagne for the inaugural banquet.

"If you want to be real safe when the clouds roll by," says an advertisement in an Oklahoma paper, "buy M. Tooman to die you a cyclone collar. He is a crackman at his business."

Judge Pat Cassidy of Shawnee is telling the boys down there that he contemplates getting out eight acres of water to raise their frogs and their fun.

Governor Barnes of Oklahoma will be tendered a reception this evening by the Kansas City Commercial club. After the reception is over he will leave for Guthrie and will arrive there at noon tomorrow.

John Henry died at Perry a few days ago "from over indulgence in whisky" as the local papers state. Those who have gone against Perry whisky say the poor fellow's death must have been one of great agony.

As a result of a police raid in Oklahoma City the proprietor of the Commercial hotel has changed boarding houses. He will spend fifty-seven days the guest of the city jail for "encouraging prostitution in his own family."

O. P. Jones was caught in the quick sands of the Canadian river the other day and lost his team, wagon and about \$50 worth of goods besides. He barely escaped with his own life. The sands of the Canadian are very treacherous.

Mr. W. E. H. Searcy, chief clerk of the Guthrie land office, recently asked for a fifteen days leave of absence. It was granted and more than that he was informed that the vacation would be permanent. He has returned to Georgia.

R. A. Shepherd, who was sent to the penitentiary from Logan county for butchering stolen hogs, has been pardoned. The chief and acting chief executive of Oklahoma have not done much else during the last six weeks than pardon prisoners.

R. D. Bowling of Edmond while "spadling" his ear dug up an old medal bearing an engraved shield and the words "Deutscherley, Kansas City, 1887." It is probable that somebody has paid for a glass of beer that has never been drunk.

Speaking about the fourth Oklahoma legislature Frank McMasters says: "It is dead and no eulogies can bring mourners to its unknown grave or prayers for its resurrection. To weep for it, for damning, too abandoned for salvation, and insignificant for cursing, it is simply noted as a departed entity."

The front seats at the Barnes inauguration in Guthrie tomorrow will not have so many official McKinley men in them after Mr. Horace Hight is the chairman of the inaugural committee. Judge Tarsney will administer the oath and General Jameson will have command of the native army. All three of them are Democrats.

The Oklahomaan assures the world that Grant Stanley of Crotche township has what is known as a "shoulder." The Oklahomaan's reputation for truth and veracity depends on how big Mr. Stanley's shoulders are. As the world at large does not know Grant the Oklahomaan should state the height of the wheat in feet and inches.

Chief Justice Frank Dale attended church last Sunday at Woodward and according to the Bulletin he handed down an opinion to the effect that Rev. Oyer preached a fine sermon. In connection it was a noticeable fact that there was a button in the collection box which was the apparent associate and colleague of the lone one that held up the right side of the judge's trousers.

Along the Kansas Nile

Ottawa has a population of 7,800 including, according to its envious rivals, the cemeteries.

The quarter centennial of the building of the Santa Fe into Topeka will be celebrated in that town next October.

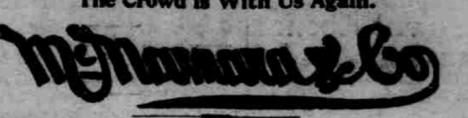
What Kansas needs most this year is a lot of early birds to catch those worms that are killing the apple trees.

There is not much superstitious nonsense about the police judge of Fort Scott. He fired a trap-shooter Bill last Friday.

"What are your berries worth," is now a favorite quotation all over Kansas. Talking one without buying is a favorite passion.

Six Concordia school ma'ams don't care whether school keeps or not. They are going to be married with the term closed.

The good people of Danville seem to be living in harmony. Judge Gossek, the only lawyer in the town, has gone to training horses.

The Crowd is With Us Again. 

Great Excitement About the extra fine 46-inch French Serge at 36 cents a yard.

It was slightly damaged by water but you wouldn't know it if we wanted to keep the facts from you. You are buying a Serge worth fully 85 cents at 36 cents. No exaggeration. You can't get it after today. The yard wide bleached Muslins, fine brands, damaged by water, going off rapidly at 3 3-4 cents and the fine Zephyr Gingham at 5 cents, all unmatched bargains, only to be found at McNamara's.

Come and get a pair or two of the fine Summer Blankets, fresh and clean, never been touched, only 59 cents a pair.

Look in the windows. 123 and 127 Main St.

Dredging

Operations are Under Way at

Port Arthur

The New Gulf Port.

The Port Arthur Route will be finished from Kansas City to Port Arthur July 1. Port Arthur lots make Big Profits . . .

Address: F. A. Hornbeck, Land Commissioner the Port Arthur Route, Kansas City, Mo.

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Speaking of a serious case of sickness caused by dyspepsia and biliousness, the agent of the B. & M. R. at White Cloud, Kansas, said: "Now there is no use in any one suffering as that man does. Many and many a time have I been attacked with biliousness, and one

RIPANS TABULE

has given instant relief in every case. Why don't that fellow try them? I wouldn't be without them in the house for all your medicines. You try a few for pimples. They will knock 'em higher in a kite. Not only that, but they are good for headache, indigestion, sour stomach and all ailments of that nature. They are more pleasant than pills, and don't leave the bad effects that other drugs or medicines leave."

GOLDEN EAGLE Is Selling Tailor Made Suits That Are World Beaters Golden Eagle 226-228 East Douglas Ave. Corner Lawrence. The men who work are not usually the best best.—Atchison Globe.